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Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

The present report provides an overview of the strategic direction of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and of the principal activities undertaken during 2001 in support of the efforts of the international community to implement the global strategy agreed upon at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together. At the national, regional and international levels, UNDCP acted as a catalyst, supported by its network of field offices located in key regions and countries, to encourage, facilitate and support action in accordance with the goals and objectives adopted at the twentieth special session. UNDCP also promoted subregional cooperation and furthered bilateral cooperation between Governments. It mobilized specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system, international financial institutions, other intergovernmental organizations and civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations.

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I. United Nations International Drug Control Programme: An overview of strategic objectives and activities

1. In 2001, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) supported the international community in implementing the goals and objectives agreed upon at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in June 1998. At the special session, the General Assembly adopted a global strategy based on an approach balancing demand reduction and supply reduction as mutually supportive factors. Furthermore, it also adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex) in which it called for the implementation, by 2003 and 2008, respectively, of the agreed action plans and measures.

2. The Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132) serves as a guide for Member States in achieving a significant reduction in the demand for drugs by the year 2008, in accordance with the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session. UNDCP continued to assist Member States in reaching those objectives, among others by supporting Governments in the establishment of an epidemiological infrastructure to support a database on the drug abuse situation and to promote best practices in prevention and treatment measures. UNDCP also worked closely with the European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

3. UNDCP supported Member States in their efforts to implement the goals and objectives set at the special session of the General Assembly concerning the elimination or significant reduction of the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis by the year 2008. A series of business plans were being implemented by Governments, principally in the Andean region and south-east and south-west Asia, with the support of UNDCP, aimed at reducing the illicit supply of and demand for drugs. UNDCP continued to engage donor countries and international financial institutions in supporting countries that were affected by illicit cultivation of narcotic crops through alternative development. Notable progress towards meeting the objectives of the special session was made by several Governments, including those of Bolivia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Pakistan and Peru, where the illicit cultivation of opium poppy or the coca bush had been significantly reduced.

4. UNDCP assisted States to comply with the provisions of the international drug control treaties, and almost universal accession to the treaties was achieved. In response to requests from countries, UNDCP supported Governments in the prosecution of serious drug trafficking offences, including money-laundering. Assistance was also given to Governments in improving judicial cooperation against drug-related offences, including by providing training to members of the judiciary, law enforcement personnel and prosecutors. Training was also provided to personnel working in the field of drug demand reduction.

5. The Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors (resolution S-20/4 A), adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, called upon the international community to give higher priority to combating the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) in all its aspects. The ongoing activities of UNDCP in support of the Action Plan are aimed at providing scientific support to drug control activities and the further development of a worldwide clearing-house system to disseminate accurate and timely information on various aspects of the ATS problem. To share its experiences in those and other activities, UNDCP convened, with the Government of Belgium a high-level conference in Brussels in November 2001 on "Identifying, understanding and responding to the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS): What works?". UNDCP also contributed to the global debate on the nature and extent of the ATS problem by publishing an in-depth analysis of clandestine synthetic drugs, including ATS, entitled *Global Illicit Drug Trends 2001*,[1] as part of the studies on drugs and crime

series published by the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP).

6. UNDCP served as the substantive secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its regular and reconvened forty-fourth session and intersessional meetings. UNDCP also serviced a series of informal meetings of donor and recipient countries that had been convened by the Executive Director at the request of the Commission in its resolution 44/16, to discuss the planning and formulation of the operational activities of the Programme. It assisted the Commission in monitoring the implementation of the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. In particular, the first consolidated biennial report of the Executive Director was prepared on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration. That report was based on replies to questionnaires received from 109 Governments. The Commission, at its reconvened forty-fourth session also adopted a revised biennial questionnaire, which had been prepared in compliance with Commission resolution 44/2. As the substantive secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, UNDCP supported the Board in monitoring the functioning of the international drug control system and the trade in chemical precursors.

7. Income from voluntary contributions to the Fund of UNDCP was expected to be 131.2 million United States dollars ($) for 2000-2001, which was 7.5 per cent less than the income received for 1998-1999. UNDCP continued its efforts to broaden the donor base of the Fund of UNDCP, and it also continued to encourage countries receiving assistance to assume an increasing share of the financial burden in national drug control activities. As a result, there has been a significant increase of cost sharing in support of drug control programmes particularly in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Peru, the Governments of which made cost-sharing contributions totalling $26.2 million in 2000-2001, more than double the amount of such funds received in 1998-1999. A major proportion of the funds provided under cost-sharing arrangements were drawn from loans made to the relevant Governments by international financial institutions. Cooperation between UNDCP and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) led to a significant increase in funding in 2001 for activities in the area of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and drug control. The Drug Abuse Prevention Centre, a Japanese non-governmental organization, remains the largest non-governmental contributor, having provided $622,200 in 2000-2001.

8. UNDCP played a catalytic role in supporting sustained action against the drug problem, involving all stakeholders including Governments, specialized agencies, international financial institutions and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector and religious institutions. The field offices delivered a wide portfolio of technical assistance programmes that included supply reduction, the suppression of illicit trafficking and demand reduction. UNDCP supported the implementation of the international drug control treaties and the achievements of the goals and targets provided for at the twentieth special session. The field offices promoted cooperation through a variety of means, including memoranda of understanding, supporting Governments in adopting and implementing comprehensive national drug control plans and promoting regional and subregional cooperation, especially of a cross-border nature.

II. Operational activities

A. Africa

Policy support, legislation and advocacy

9. The UNDCP Africa-wide programme supported interventions at regional and country levels. A broad consultative process with African countries and stakeholders was applied to foster African participation in the development of integrated drug control policies and programmes and to mobilize political commitment. One of the constraints facing UNDCP was the scarcity of information on drug-related matters in Africa, which is a critical factor impeding policy-making and the implementation of programmes. UNDCP has ongoing activities in the areas of demand reduction, suppression of illicit trafficking, and drug control policy-making/advocacy involving international advisory functions with either full or part-time local expertise. Furthermore, multi-year priority programmes were prepared for western Africa, eastern Africa and Nigeria. In cooperation with the Organization of

African Unity (OAU), UNDCP supported the establishment of a database on drug control experts and institutions in Africa, which continued to function in 2001. UNDCP and OAU also created the OAU focal unit for drugs.

10. Following endorsement by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for creating an Intergovernmental Task Force against Money Laundering in West Africa, UNDCP supported the establishment of a secretariat in Dakar in the summer of 2001. UNDCP support included establishing a library on money-laundering, setting up terms of reference for training courses and supporting the convening of an expert meeting on money-laundering in western Africa. UNDCP and the secretariat and regional committees of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) cooperated in harmonizing legislation at the regional level, identifying assistance priorities and conducting joint assessments and fact-finding events. In eastern Africa, UNDCP in consultation with the East African Community and national coordinators, cooperated in the development of a regional drug control policy.

11. At the country level, UNDCP projects supported Governments in southern, central, eastern and western Africa in the establishment of national drug control coordination bodies and formulation of national policies.

12. In northern Africa, UNDCP provided expertise and played a catalytic role to effect changes in national drug control policies and programmes, and increased support and funding for drug control activities by Governments in the region. As an example of that approach, activities had been planned in Morocco aimed at integrating targets for cannabis elimination into the national development programme and developing a set of control measures. Another example was the ongoing set of activities with the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to integrate new legal, licit control and demand reduction measures to its drug control activities. Under the framework of the Subregional Drug Control Cooperation Programme, UNDCP activities have concentrated on implementation of ongoing activities and preparation of new national and subregional projects.

Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

13. UNDCP introduced a new Africa-wide initiative on the development of regional expert networks (LEN) in eastern Africa. In July 2001, the first LEN workshop brought together 10 demand reduction experts from six countries in East Africa. Participants identified local requirements for improved prevention and treatment, and cooperated in the formulation and implementation of resulting activities. UNDCP provided LEN members with training and advice on good practice and models. Following the second eastern African LEN meeting in November 2001, and the joint review of lessons learned, the approach will be replicated in western Africa as of 2002.

14. An Africa-wide initiative to support the development of joint UNAIDS-UNDCP and other initiatives of the United Nations system addressing HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention was initiated in late 2001. The UNAIDS-financed initiative is expected to collect better data on the correlation between HIV/AIDS and drug abuse and aims to incorporate gender mainstreaming measures into regional demand reduction projects.

15. The regional eastern African non-governmental organization project linked to the Nairobi Resource Centre was expanded in 2001 and will provide demand reduction training to more than 400 people from non-governmental organizations and Governments. Country-level activities in support of prevention and education activities of non-governmental organizations and government institutions were undertaken in Ethiopia, Madagascar and the United Republic of Tanzania. In Kenya, to support youth counselling centres, training was provided to more than 2,600 scout leaders in drug abuse awareness and prevention. Some 700 copies of newly developed training material were distributed among those trainees. UNDCP initiated an audit, which pointed to some financial and monitoring weaknesses in the executing agency World Scout Bureau/Kenya Scouts Association. Those problems were addressed in late 2001. The information originating from the UNDCP Global Assessment Programme, together with the rapid assessment of the drug abuse situation conducted in some countries, form the basis for the development of targeted and focused new demand reduction projects for the coming biennium.

16. In western Africa, rapid assessments of the drug abuse situation were conducted in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Senegal and national drug prevention approaches were developed in line with the findings. UNDCP initiated a joint project in late 2001 with the goal of integrating drug abuse prevention in the healthy-lifestyle education programme of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the in- and out-of-school-youth in Cape Verde, the Gambia and Senegal. In Nigeria, based on surveys of patterns of drug abuse among school children and commercial sex workers in Lagos, Kano and Port Harcourt, prevention activities to be undertaken by demand reduction experts from the Governments and non-governmental organizations were initiated and training was provided.

17. In South Africa, preparatory work was undertaken to expand community-based treatment centres to the remaining seven centres in other provinces. Improvements were made to programmes to train staff in the field of treatment, to foster cooperation between local treatment providers, to strengthen community involvement and to increase the visibility of drug abuse problems. In June 2001, a multi-purpose sports court was inaugurated in Soweto and a public march against drugs organized as part of a campaign to heighten awareness of the drug problem and support drug demand reduction programmes. Other events were held to heighten the visibility of the drug problem and were extended to more than 40 South African communities.

Suppression of illicit drug trafficking

18. UNDCP supported national policy-making, the adoption of drug control measures, initiatives to combat drug trafficking and related organized crime, the adoption and implementation of money-laundering legislation, and the improvement of national drug control capacities. Those activities were complemented by a set of activities undertaken at a regional level aimed at fostering regional and international cooperation in the legal and law enforcement sectors and improving the interdiction capacity in key areas of illicit trafficking and organized crime. UNDCP provided direct support for such regional activities by supporting national offices, workshops and assessments conducted in the SADC context in the field of money-laundering and judicial cooperation.

19. The programme of legal assistance for 19 southern and eastern African countries continued with the setting up of a network of national focal points, finalization of working arrangements with the SADC secretariat and Legal Committee, and training plans with the participating regional justice colleges in Pretoria and Harare. In six regional training courses, more than 180 judges, magistrates, prosecutors and senior investigators were trained. The regional programme was complemented through the provision of mentor services to the Office of the National Director for Public Prosecution in South Africa.

20. Activities in support of regional seaport control with the support of the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization), covering Maputo, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam and Durban, was expanded to include the port of Djibouti. Throughout 2001, the new port units made several major seizures of cocaine, cannabis and stimulants, which led to joint international investigations into the background and the organizers of illicit drug shipments. Additional funding was obtained to expand to ports in South Africa and Mauritius vulnerable to drug trafficking as of 2002.

21. In Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland, about 60 law enforcement officers of the joint land-border crossings were trained in control procedures, profiling and search techniques. Drug detection, search and communications equipment were provided to the border posts, and standard operating procedures were designed and agreed upon. Additional activities aimed at strengthening the main points of entry in the region for major land borders in and around South Africa were initiated in late 2001.

22. Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania were pilot countries for a new approach for regional licit control for eastern Africa. A network of licit control officials covering all eastern African countries was established, and a quarterly newsletter entitled "Eastern Africa licit drugs update" was developed and first published in the summer of 2001. In May 2001, 18 licit control officials from the four pilot countries were trained in the application of the National Drug Information System, enabling computerized reporting to the International Narcotics Control Board and UNDCP.

23. A new Universal Postal Union (UPU)/UNDCP project against drugs in the mail aimed at addressing

drug trafficking by post started in 2001. UNDCP, together with the support of experts from the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), UPU and the World Customs Organization, developed the training materials for 18 inter-agency training courses for postal, police and customs officers. Guidelines for memoranda of understanding on inter-agency cooperation were finalized and one training course was held in 2001 to train 22 officers from the United Republic of Tanzania.

24. At the country level, UNDCP provided training and basic detection, search and communications equipment to law enforcement agencies operating at borders and airports. In Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, and the United Republic of Tanzania, training was provided to almost 500 police, customs and immigration officers in searching, drug testing and identification techniques as well as in basic profiling, information and intelligence, interrogation and investigation methods. In South Africa, local trainers also provided drug enforcement training to operational officers and trainers from neighbouring countries.

Elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

25. The Government of Morocco took a new initiative to develop a national programme against the illicit cultivation of cannabis and related organized crime. In May 2001, UNDCP organized a two-week drugs investigation and surveillance training course for drug enforcement officers from States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Abu Dhabi. Similar courses may be organized with emphasis on the identification of movements of precursor chemicals and illicit laboratories, as well as intelligence gathering and data analysis.

B. Central and eastern Europe

Policy support, legislation and advocacy

26. UNDCP supported central and eastern European countries in developing effective drug policies and measures, and in fostering cooperation among them to counter the supply and illicit trafficking in drugs and in reducing illicit demand. Sustainable institution building, based on best practices in administration, management and operations, was emphasized, as well as technical support elements including: computerized criminal intelligence analysis systems, surveillance teams, national systems for registration and use of informants, computer-based training for law enforcement officers, and strengthening international precursor control efforts; and strengthening national demand reduction capacities and improving public awareness. Representatives of the memoranda of understanding between the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and UNDCP met in Bratislava, 3-4 May 2001, to identify new regional activities.

27. In the Russian Federation, assistance was provided to support the Plan of Action for Enhancing Implementation of the Federal Drug Control Programme. A number of drug control and organized crime prevention activities were supported.

28. In the Caucasus region, the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Drug Control and Activities against Money Laundering between Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and UNDCP was adopted in October 2001. It established a framework for a joint response to the drug problem, including cooperation against illicit drug trafficking, in the field of drug demand reduction and money-laundering. To enable the implementation of the drug control conventions, a legal workshop for Danube Basin and central European countries was organized by UNDCP in Budapest in June 2001.

Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

29. In central Europe, a programme for the training of health-care professionals was completed with the establishment of a network of researchers and a database on patterns and trends of drug abuse. That joint activity of UNDCP and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe resulted in the publishing of materials on developing drug information systems in central and eastern Europe.

30. In the Baltic region, UNDCP continued to work closely with representatives of donor Governments and institutions and United Nations agencies in identifying new technical assistance needs and in assisting in the implementation of a drug abuse prevention programme. UNDCP supported the three Baltic States in initiating school-based prevention activities. The Japanese Drug Abuse Prevention Centre awarded grants to non-

governmental organizations in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia in support of demand reduction activities. UNDCP organized a youth network training course for central and eastern Europe in Riga, in August 2001, with the participation of 11 central and eastern European countries.

31. UNDCP launched, in the last quarter of 2001, a multi-sectoral study in north-west Russia to assess drug abuse patterns and trends, with emphasis on youth and HIV/AIDS. In collaboration with UNAIDS, activities on diversification of services for drug abusers in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine started in the last quarter of 2001. Similar activities were planned for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. Over 25 health professionals from Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation have been trained.

32. The Global Initiative on Primary Prevention on Substance Abuse, initiated in 2000, continued to provide support to a number of non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations from Belarus and the Russian Federation. In addition, activities forming part of the Global Assessment Programme of UNDCP were initiated to assist in the collection of reliable and internationally comparable drug abuse data and to assess the magnitude and patterns of drug abuse in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the central Asian States.

Suppression of illicit drug trafficking

33. UNDCP continued to provide technical support to the countries parties to the Prague Memorandum of Understanding, namely the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, to develop organizational and operational capacities for subregional drug law enforcement cooperation in the region. UNDCP initiated a regional plan for building up capacity for the gathering of criminal intelligence and analysis in south-eastern Europe. The establishment of a criminal intelligence system for national and international cooperation in south-eastern Europe was also initiated.

34. The joint UNDCP-Phare programme for strengthening drug law enforcement capacities supported drug intelligence units, which were set up in close cooperation with Interpol, in Bulgaria, Romania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as the installation of modern drug intelligence databases. A significant increase in drug seizures in the region was attributed to the activities of the programme, the first phase of which was completed in 2001.

35. In Albania, UNDCP worked with authorities on multidisciplinary sustainable law enforcement assistance, providing training courses to develop and strengthen cooperation between the concerned agencies. UNDCP provided support to law enforcement agencies to strengthen their surveillance in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

36. Plans for the creation of an international inter-agency law enforcement training centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States at the Advanced Training Center of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs in Domodedovo were finalized and activities started in the last quarter of 2001.

37. UNDCP-supported activities to provide technical assistance on drug control and related organized crime in the Russian Federation were concluded. An Interagency Drug Control Centre and 15 regional divisions were set up and equipped. A modern automated telecommunications data system was established to replace the outdated federal data bank. The introduction of the system was started in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, and 600 officers were trained on modern operational techniques. UNDCP continued to support the strengthening of the capacities of the Russian Federal Border troops at the Tajik-Afghan border.

C. Southern Asia

Policy support, legislation and advocacy

38. In south Asia, the focus in 2001 was on law enforcement, demand reduction and drug-related HIV/AIDS issues, at both the national and subregional levels. Funding constraints limited the expansion of UNDCP activities to overcome the problems. Regional precursor control activities gained momentum during 2001. Resource mobilization and inter-agency coordination activities were carried out, including meetings with donors, business federations and private foundations, joint programming with other United Nations agencies, and the development of cooperation with the secretariat of the South Asian Association for

Regional Cooperation(SAARC). At the country level, support was provided to develop national strategies, with emphasis on strengthening technical capacity in drug law enforcement and on formulating methodologies for assessing the drug situation, and legal assistance for the implementation of national legislation.

39. The national survey on the extent, patterns and trends in drug abuse in India was completed in 2001. A rapid assessment survey conducted in 10 cities has been completed, and the drug abuse monitoring system has been established to receive information from treatment seekers at treatment centres. The first report from the drug abuse monitoring system contains information on 20,000 drug addicts seeking treatment. The draft report of a national household survey on drug abuse in India, carried out for the first time on a sample of 40,000 households across the country, will be available in early 2002.

40. Legal advisory services were provided to the Governments of Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka on their national drug control strategies. UNDCP participated in events with civil society to raise awareness of drug issues, and presentations were made in relevant institutes.

Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

41. Under two community-wide drug demand reduction projects in India, UNDCP, in collaboration with ILO, conducted over 50 training courses on community-based prevention and rehabilitation, and drug abuse monitoring. More than 1,200 persons from over 300 non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors were trained. The Association of Resource Managers against Drug Abuse (ARMADA) was established in mid-2001 in New Delhi as a forum for managers against substance abuse. UNAIDS in mid-2001 provided funds to support drug-related HIV/AIDS prevention activities, focusing on supporting community-wide demand reduction efforts in the north-eastern states. A regional project aimed at reducing drug abuse and drug-related HIV was elaborated for SAARC countries in late 2001. Five drop-in centres in Colombo were assisted and staff were provided with the necessary training, in cooperation with WHO. More than a dozen grants were approved for demand reduction work undertaken by key non-governmental organizations in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka, supported by the Japanese Drug Abuse Prevention Centre.

Elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

42. In India, UNDCP designed a survey, undertaken by ILO with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), of four opium-poppy-growing areas of the Arunachal Pradesh state and assisted the Government in developing a comprehensive strategy for alternative development in that region. In south Asia, UNDCP assisted with the further development of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals. Technical missions were undertaken to Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to assess their precursor control situation and related law enforcement needs. A needs assessment seminar was held jointly with the secretariat of SAARC, and a workshop on policy formulation was held. National and regional precursor control training programmes were organized, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board, in India, Nepal and Sri Lanka for drug law enforcement and other officials dealing with precursor control. A comprehensive precursor training strategy is being developed, as well as a draft compendium on the subject of precursor chemicals and their control.

D. East Asia and the Pacific

Policy support, legislation and advocacy

43. Within the framework of the Subregional Action Plan developed under the 1993 memorandum of understanding between Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam, UNDCP continued its catalytic coordinating role in promoting drug control through broad-based, long-term programmes. Assistance was provided in the formulation of subregional and national programmes and their implementation and monitoring, often in close collaboration with other United Nations agencies, the Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), national and international institutions and non-governmental organizations.

44. In May 2001, at a ministerial-level meeting of the countries that had signed the memorandum of understanding, held in Yangon, representatives from the six countries reaffirmed their strong commitment to

and satisfaction with the framework and the progress made in the implementation of the Subregional Action Plan programmes. Furthermore, a meeting attended by representatives from all countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China endorsed an ambitious inter-agency programme to implement the plan of action entitled "Association of South-East Asian Nations and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs", known as ACCORD, endorsed by the International Congress "In Pursuit of a Drug-free ASEAN 2015: Sharing the Vision, Leading the Change" held in Bangkok, from 11 to 13 October 2000. The meeting approved a plan for a regional cooperation mechanism to implement and monitor ACCORD. The ASEAN secretariat and UNDCP convened the first task forces meeting under the ACCORD Action Plan cooperation mechanism in Bali, Indonesia in November 2001. The terms of reference and 2002 work plans for each task force were approved. In that connection, the participating countries prioritized plans addressing public communication strategies, ATS, demand reduction, law enforcement, training of the judiciary and national alternative development programmes, strengthening national capabilities to monitor opium poppy cultivation, and good practices studies on alternative development. Strategies for funding of envisaged activities related to the ACCORD Action Plan were also discussed, including possible cost-sharing and other contributions from the participating countries.

45. A new programme on precursor control in east Asia was agreed in May 2001, aimed at halting the diversion and trafficking of precursors in the region. UNDCP developed several computer-based, interactive multimedia CD-ROM training modules for drug law enforcement officers in the six countries that had signed the memorandum of understanding.

Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

46. UNDCP continued to work in close cooperation with ESCAP in several drug demand reduction activities through regional youth forums and other consultation mechanisms. In addition, following successful pilot cooperation activities with UNDCP in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Asian Development Bank is considering developing a regional collaborative partnership with UNDCP on drug control. A regional training programme on workplace substance abuse prevention in south-east Asia and the Pacific being implemented by ILO continued in 2001. The objective is to establish the institutional framework and technical capacity at the regional level to conduct in a sustainable manner training courses on addiction rehabilitation and prevention of drug abuse in the workplace. Another regional initiative on workplace substance abuse prevention in Malaysia, also implemented by ILO, held its first training workshops in 2001. It aimed to establish the institutional framework and technical capacity at a regional level to conduct training courses on addiction rehabilitation and workplace substance abuse prevention.

47. Countering the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of ATS has become a top priority in the region. UNDCP has developed a comprehensive demand reduction ATS programme for the region, with activities aiming at developing national and regional ATS data collection and information systems, as well as primary prevention activities related to ATS abuse in the workplace and among youth. Treatment and rehabilitation services were also developed with special focus on ATS abuse. The comprehensive programme of UNDCP consisted of six modules: (a) establishment of an infrastructure for the programme, together with a review of trends and responses to ATS abuse in the region; (b) development of national and regional ATS data collection systems; (c) primary prevention of ATS abuse among youth; (d) prevention of ATS abuse in the workplace; (e) treatment and rehabilitation of ATS abuse; and (f) drug demand reduction policy development. Activities in the first three areas started in late 2001. Regarding ATS dependence, the Philippines and Thailand, in conjunction with WHO and UNDCP, have begun to examine the increased frequency of methamphetamine-induced psychosis. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a national drug demand reduction centre was under construction in Vientiane, including ATS treatment and rehabilitation units and a Training and Resource Centre. In addition, UNDCP carried out a major study on drug abuse in two major cities.

48. An initiative aimed at preventing drug abuse among ethnic minorities in Viet Nam started in late 2001. Community-based programmes include surveys and assessments of the drug abuse situation among ethnic groups and approaches to prevention.

49. Efforts to mainstream HIV/AIDS issues in drug demand reduction programmes in south-east Asia began in the fourth quarter of 2001, funded through UNAIDS. Furthermore, several small-scale projects, funded by UNAIDS, began during the first half of 2001 in China, Myanmar and Viet Nam. In Myanmar, UNDCP participated in the UNAIDS Theme Group and United Nations Country Team deliberations on the subject.

Suppression of illicit drug trafficking and elimination of illicit crops

50. Seven regional law enforcement projects in east Asia were being implemented during 2001. The law enforcement programme as a whole was evaluated at the end of the year. Under the computer-based law enforcement training project, interactive multimedia CD-ROMs were developed in several languages for drug law enforcement officers. Five learning resource centres were established in Thailand, two in China and one in Cambodia and Viet Nam, respectively. Another 11 centres are planned for Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam. A workshop, held in Bangkok in April 2001, explored how to replicate the project's success in other regions.

51. Several cross-border meetings were initiated to strengthen capacities of Governments in cross-border cooperation, particularly to reduce response time in countering drug trafficking across national borders. The fifth Myanmar-Thailand Cross Border Meeting on Drug Law Enforcement was held in mid-August 2001 in Phuket Province, Thailand. Operational intelligence was exchanged and both countries reported a new trend of seizures of crystallized methamphetamine.

52. The second phase of an initiative on precursor control, involving the six countries that had signed the memorandum of understanding and Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, started in the fourth quarter of 2001 with the objective of preventing the diversion and trafficking of precursors in east Asia. The initiative will also improve control of licit trade in precursors.

53. UNDCP continued to support the judicial and prosecutorial capacity of the six countries that had signed the memorandum of understanding in adjudicating drug cases, strengthening the capacity of drug law enforcement agencies. Another objective was to enhance mutual legal assistance and cooperation regarding requests for assistance on drug-related investigations and prosecutions at the regional and international levels.

54. UNDCP initiated a process to strengthen synergies with the Pacific Islands Forum and the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering in their anti-drug/crime policies and activities. Initiatives to strengthen law enforcement capacity and information sharing have been developed in Viet Nam. The objective is to strengthen the capacity of the law enforcement units at the national and regional levels to conduct and cooperate in joint investigations of drug cases, including on ATS and precursor control.

55. UNDCP continued to coordinate its activities with the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the implementation of the national strategy for the elimination of illicit cultivation of the opium poppy. In 2001, the Government brought forward the target date for elimination of the illicit cultivation of opium from 2006 to 2005. UNDCP supported alternative development programmes in a number of opium-poppy-growing areas, including community-based development planning, small-scale basic sanitation and irrigation schemes, agricultural diversification, income-generating activities, improvement of feeder roads and basic health education. Another large alternative development project was approved during 2001.

56. In 2001, Myanmar became the largest illicit opium producer, following the results of the ban on opium cultivation in Afghanistan. The National Opium Survey 2001, conducted by the Government of Myanmar and UNDCP, estimated that 17,255 hectares were under opium poppy cultivation in 2001, representing a 36 per cent reduction since 1998. Potential raw opium production was estimated to be about 134 tons. Most of the reduction in opium poppy cultivation was achieved in those provinces where UNDCP and other agencies supported alternative development activities. The alternative development activities of UNDCP in the Wa region were revised in January 2001 following an external evaluation. As a result of the review, activities in 2001 were better focused, investment in infrastructure was reduced, and activities for the protection of the environment and forestry management were strengthened. UNDCP activities in Myanmar are undertaken in cooperation with other United Nations agencies operating in

Myanmar, and the priority areas for common action include HIV/AIDS prevention, illicit drug control and food security.

57. In Viet Nam, UNDCP assisted with the development of a new master plan for drug control for the years 2001-2010, following completion of the 1996-2000 programme. The plan included capacity-building in law enforcement agencies, prevention and treatment of drug abuse, and rural development for remote areas affected by illicit cultivation of the opium poppy.

58. In early 2001, UNDCP began an initiative to support Cambodia in establishing a National Authority for Combating Drugs Secretariat to serve as the Government's primary institution for national drug control policy planning, coordination and operations. UNDCP initiated a process to strengthen synergies with the Pacific Islands Forum and the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering.

59. In Thailand, UNDCP continued to facilitate the sharing of good practices and discussion of common problems in the field of alternative development. A report and book were published highlighting lessons learned in reducing opium poppy cultivation in Thailand over the period 1970-2000. An interactive web site on alternative development in east Asia was launched in December 2001.

E. West and central Asia

Policy support, legislation and advocacy

60. The situation in central Asia became an increasing concern, owing to the threat to security and stability posed by illicit drug trafficking from Afghanistan and its link to organized crime. Since central Asia emerged as one of the major trafficking routes for illicit drugs from Afghanistan, the efforts of UNDCP are concentrated on assisting central Asian Governments in strengthening their capacity in drug control. ODCCP elaborated a regional programme for central Asia, which aimed at strengthening the capacities of central Asia to counter drug trafficking and organized crime at the national and regional levels.

61. The third review meeting of the parties to the memorandum of understanding on subregional drug control cooperation, which was signed by five central Asian countries, the Russian Federation, the Aga Khan Development Network and UNDCP, was held in Dushanbe, on 17-18 September 2001. The participants welcomed the ODCCP Regional Programme Framework for Central Asia, reviewed progress achieved in implementing the memorandum of understanding, and adopted a declaration on strengthening cooperation to combat illicit trafficking in drugs, precursors and psychotropic substances as well as drug abuse. The meeting also endorsed the accession of Azerbaijan to the memorandum of understanding.

62. In line with the United Nations strategic framework for Afghanistan and the concept of principled common programming, UNDCP continued its efforts to mainstream drug control as a cross-cutting issue within the programmes of other agencies working in Afghanistan. UNDCP was actively involved in the formulation of the Helmand Initiative and in the implementation of the Drug Prevention and Monitoring Project of the Greater Azro Initiative by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Furthermore, UNDCP continued to implement its pilot programme, consisting mainly of alternative development interventions in four districts of Nangarhar and Kandahar provinces, as well as drug demand reduction activities. The pilot programme closed in June 2001. UNDCP is fully engaged with the Afghanistan Support Group, in the United Nations post-conflict and reconstruction phase, to ensure that the continued illicit cultivation of the opium poppy, the manufacture of heroin and drug trafficking do not jeopardize peace and stability.

63. UNDCP assisted in preparing a comprehensive framework to monitor the implementation of the Pakistan National Drug Control Master Plan for 1998-2003, in particular in relation to the targets set out by the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. Furthermore, a comprehensive law enforcement programme continued to be implemented, and new activities in the field of drug demand reduction were launched.

Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

64. UNDCP provided continued support in assessing the problem of drug abuse in Afghanistan and the Afghan refugee community in Pakistan. In that connection, two new separate studies entitled

"Community drug profile No. 3: A Comparative study of Afghan street heroin addicts in Peshawar and Quetta", and "Community drug profile No. 4: An assessment of problem drug use in rural Afghanistan — the Greater Azro Initiative target area" were published. Two new sub-projects were started in Peshawar entitled respectively "Community-based drug treatment, rehabilitation and prevention programme in New Akora refugee camp", and "Day-care drop-in centre for Afghan street heroin addicts". Following the closure of the drug demand reduction component of the Pilot Programme for Afghanistan in June 2001, new drug demand reduction activities targeting Afghan refugee women in Pakistan began in August 2001.

65. Within the framework of the memorandum of understanding on cooperation in drug control, UNDCP continued its assistance to the Secretariat of Economic Cooperation Organization in coordinating the drug control activities of its member States: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Assistance included a drug control reporting system, training drug control coordinators and a database on drug control matters. The activities were completed by the end of 2001, and follow-up activities have been formulated for 2002 and 2003.

Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

66. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNDCP supported four studies aimed at facilitating the upgrading of the legislation on money-laundering, alternative punishments, international judicial cooperation, controlled delivery and precursor control. UNDCP also continued to provide technical cooperation through its ongoing Narcotic Reduction Unitized Programme and facilitated the participation of civil society in the national drug control effort.

67. Activities on "Participative Experiences Empowering Local Initiatives (PERSEPOLIS)" continued to focus on national policies and operational strategies. To mobilize participation in drug demand reduction in the Islamic Republic of Iran, cultural activities such as films, theatre and musical performances, and sport events raised the profile of the drug issue. Awareness campaigns using television, advertisements and other tools, a national drawing competition among school children on the subject of drug abuse, and local exercises in participatory planning were implemented. Within the framework of the Subregional Drug Control Cooperation Programme for the Middle East, programmes in the field of treatment and rehabilitation were initiated in Egypt and Jordan, and a National Conference on Demand Reduction was convened in Cairo in April 2001.

Elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

68. In April and May 2001, UNDCP organized a field mission to former opium-poppy-growing areas in Afghanistan comprising policy experts and development and narcotics specialists from seven donor countries and organizations. The donors' assessment mission confirmed the implementation of the ban on opium poppy cultivation announced by the Taliban but found that the ban had resulted in additional hardship for many small farmers. UNDCP launched an urgent initiative to provide humanitarian assistance to farmers severely affected by the sudden ban, a situation aggravated by serious drought.

69. In October 2001, UNDCP released the results of its 2001 opium poppy survey in Afghanistan, which showed a reduction of 91 per cent of the total area under poppy cultivation compared to the previous year. About 185 metric tons of raw opium were produced in 2001, 94 per cent less than the output in 2000. However, the existence of large surplus stocks from the two previous harvests had mitigated the effect of the drop of production on the global heroin market. While production in Afghanistan declined by 94 per cent in 2001, overall seizures of opium in the countries surrounding Afghanistan had only declined by about half over the first two quarters of 2001, compared to the same period a year earlier. In August 2001, based on the opium poppy ban, UNDCP began supporting agricultural inputs and food-for-work schemes to former opium poppy cultivating areas in the Nangarhar province. The initiative came to a halt following the tragic events of 11 September 2001 in the United States of America, and UNDCP undertook, in consultation with all stakeholders, a review of its policies for intervention in Afghanistan.

70. UNDCP continued to support Pakistan's strategy for supply reduction that aims at maintaining virtually zero opium poppy cultivation. However, new cultivation in the Khyber Region where pockets of opium poppy cultivation were observed in 2001, was

highlighted as a cause for concern. Support for alternative development and law enforcement under the Dir District Development Project continued and is due to be completed in mid-2002.

71. UNDCP continued its activities in central Asia aimed at, inter alia, establishing an effective system for the collection of criminal intelligence, enhancing the operational effectiveness of drug enforcement bodies, improving internal cooperation and implementing systems for effective cross-border cooperation, enhancing capacities for precursor control and forensics, and improving the use of controlled delivery techniques.

F. Latin America and the Caribbean

Policy support, legislation and advocacy

72. The 1996 Barbados Plan of Action for Regional Drug Control Coordination and Cooperation in the Caribbean continued to serve as the central framework for the planning of operational activities in the region. The UNDCP Caribbean Drug Control Coordination Mechanism (CCM) undertook assessments of the implementation of the Barbados Plan of Action. Steps were taken towards the transfer of responsibilities from CCM to the Caribbean Community in 2002. In Central America, UNDCP and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS) supported the Permanent Central American Commission for the Eradication of the Illicit Production, Traffic, Consumption and Use of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and agreed to assist with the development of a regional drug control action plan for Central America.

73. UNDCP continued to support the national drug control commissions in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru in drug control policy coordination, monitoring and fund-raising. UNDCP assisted the Bolivian National Drug Control Council by helping to develop a national information system on drug control. In Colombia, UNDCP supported the National Drugs Office to implement the National Drug Control Master Plan, and drug control plans were developed for 120 municipalities. In Peru, the National Drug Control Commission was supported in its coordination and advocacy functions.

Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

74. In 2001, UNDCP supported Mexican authorities in launching a drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention campaign through the media, reaching some one million people. UNDCP also supported the organization of cultural activities under the theme of drug abuse awareness. In Central America, UNDCP, together with national non-governmental organizations, completed training seminars in drug demand reduction for workers in non-governmental organizations. UNDCP also organized regional meetings and workshops aimed at improving national planning capacities in Central American countries.

75. In the Caribbean, a regional advocacy programme focused on the theme "sports against drugs", and local athletes acted as anti-drugs advocates. Sports camps, co-sponsored by the private sector, were organized in the Dominican Republic, involving 42,000 young people. The Caribbean News Agency launched regional "drug watch" radio episodes and added a drug information component to its web site. UNDCP completed its teacher training programme carried out in the context of the multi-agency Health and Family Life Education Programme of the Caribbean Community.

76. To strengthen its capacity in demand reduction, UNDCP posted a regional epidemiology adviser for the Caribbean in August 2001. UNDCP, together with OAS/CICAD and the European Development Fund, contributed to the drug abuse epidemiological and surveillance work implemented by the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre.

77. In the Dominican Republic, UNDCP assisted the national drug prevention programme in decentralizing its mandate to the provincial level and in setting up regional committees. In Haiti, a school and street youth survey was carried out in Port-au-Prince, and support was given to non-governmental organizations concerned with drug abuse prevention. In Cuba, UNDCP provided demand reduction training, including toxicology and epidemiological surveillance. In Guyana, a United Nations inter-agency programme supported community-based demand reduction activities, such as support services to youth. In cooperation with UNICEF, it also supported a halfway house for street children and offered educational activities for children at risk.

78. In Bolivia, UNDCP promoted the inclusion of drug abuse preventive education and healthy lifestyles in school curricula, reaching 700 schools in cooperation with UNFPA and with the support of the World Bank. UNDCP, in partnership with UNICEF, provided support of municipal offices of ombudsmen for children. UNDCP supported the Brazilian national HIV/AIDS prevention programme, targeting specific groups, including drug abusers and sex workers. Following that comprehensive approach, the number of new HIV/AIDS cases stabilized, and the mortality rate among persons infected with AIDS has dropped by 50 per cent. In 2001, a seminar was organized in São Paulo on drug abuse, which fostered cooperation among governmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in the prevention of drug abuse and AIDS.

79. In Colombia, UNDCP assisted the Government with the implementation of the National Drug Control Master Plan. Several non-governmental organizations and community-based initiatives were also supported in the fields of treatment, prevention, training and research. In Peru, UNDCP supported the implementation of a nationwide drug abuse prevention programme in primary education. Achievements to date include the incorporation of 1,200 schools in the prevention programme. Following an evaluation, a consolidation phase for the activities is being formulated for 2002. Under the memorandum of understanding on Subregional Drug Control Cooperation among Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and UNDCP, UNDCP started expanding the subregional drug abuse information system.

Elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

80. In accordance with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development (resolution S-20/4 E), UNDCP continued to support alternative development in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. UNDCP assisted in the implementation of 14 projects, at a total value of $51 million, of which $10 million was implemented during 2001.

81. In Bolivia, the Chapare Agroforestry Programme remained the UNDCP central strategy to sustain rapid eradication. A total of 120 hectares have been equipped with agroforestry systems based on palm heart, pepper, tropical fruits and pastureland. The Forestry Technical Center has assumed planning and coordination functions. UNDCP also initiated alternative development activities in the Yungas of La Paz, including the promotion of high-quality coffee, citrus fruits and forest management plans. In mid-2001, a monitoring system for land use, including coca cultivation, was also started. In the Chapare, UNDCP provided vocational training to 8,500 people and promoted the creation of 160 micro-enterprises. During the first year, more than 11 Bolivian training organizations provided 65 courses for more than 2,600 people.

82. Under the Colombia Business Plan, support to the National Alternative Development Plan (PLANTE) was provided to implement projects jointly with the municipalities and farmer organizations in the departments of Meta, Bolivar, Caqueta, Cauca, Guaviare, Nariño and Putumayo. Eight farmers' organizations with more than 3,000 associated families were supported in the production and marketing of products including coffee, beans, rubber, tropical fruits and fish and in double-purpose cattle breeding in return for the elimination of illicit crops. Agreements were reached with the private sector for the marketing of milk, rubber, tropical fruits and beans. UNDCP also supported WHO in the provision of basic health services and safe drinking water. In the departments of Caqueta and Nariño, double-purpose cattle breeding was promoted, and 500 families will receive cattle as an "in-kind loan", while 1,000 families will receive support in agroforestry systems and food crops. UNDCP continued to support the establishment of a monitoring system enabling the identification and quantification of illicit coca cultivation in Colombia. Under the Peru Business Plan, alternative development covered 5 of the 11 major coca-growing areas: the Apurimac valley, the Lower Huallaga, the Pichis-Palcazú valleys, Aguaytia and the Inambari-Tambopata valleys. UNDCP supported the production and marketing of traditional crops, including coffee and cacao, as well as capital-intensive activities, such as palm oil and palm heart production and cattle breeding. UNDCP support was crucial to infrastructure in remote rural areas, especially the opening of feeder roads providing access to markets. Assistance was delivered through 14 farmers' organizations reaching a total of 7,760 families. Products have been increasingly marketed to Europe and the United States. Special

efforts were made to ensure a higher participation of women in the various project activities and organizations. During the biennium, the Peruvian Government has continued to contribute to the projects through cost-sharing contributions.

83. An external evaluation of the project in the Lower Huallaga emphasized the need to plan alternative development with a time horizon of at least six to eight years and recommended further support to the project area. Accordingly, UNDCP has formulated a consolidation phase.

84. The illicit crop monitoring system based on aerophotography and satellite imaging has been established from which annual figures have been produced for the year 2000.

85. UNDCP continued support to police, customs, judiciary and forensic laboratories in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Central America and the Caribbean region. In Bolivia, UNDCP continued to support the upgrading of the institutional capacity of the government agencies involved in precursor control, seizure of assets derived from drug trafficking, investigation of diversion of chemical substances and financial investigations. UNDCP assistance included the upgrading of management and information systems and personnel training. Seventeen training courses, covering procedures for the management of seized and confiscated assets, synthetic drugs and money-laundering, were held. UNDCP also assisted in the preparation of regulations for the administration of seized and confiscated assets.

86. In Brazil, UNDCP law-enforcement-related activities were brought in line with the disbursement schedule of the Government and the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as with the National Security Plan launched in 2000. That was particularly the case with regard to the training of the police forces and the strengthening of the national system of information on justice and public security. Sharing costs with the Government of Brazil, UNDCP supported the modernization of the National Police Academy Programme and its training programmes and facilities, which were increased. A seminar was held on the exchange of intelligence and technical information related to drug trafficking. Under the integrated national system for information on justice and public security programme, 27 states were connected by e-mail, and a module on drug/crime-related information was designed. In Colombia, UNDCP continued to provide assistance in the field of precursor control. To date, a total of 2,776 judicial and military police officers have been trained in the use of test kits and field testing procedures, and 250 military officials were trained in the administration of justice, military operations and drug trafficking investigation.

87. In Ecuador, support was given to the judiciary sector through the provision of training and equipment. Three workshops on investigation and prosecution techniques were held for police investigators and public prosecutors, and computer equipment was procured for training centres.

88. At the Caribbean subregional level, UNDCP supported the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC) in the establishment of a regional clearance system for the control of movement of vessels, including the installation of workstations. Through CCLEC, UNDCP provided training in risk profiling and targeting techniques to customs and port authorities from Aruba, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles and Trinidad and Tobago, using the World Customs Organization's training syllabus. In Cuba, expert advice was provided for the planning of law enforcement training, and Cuban officers participated in regional law enforcement training events.

89. UNDCP assisted 14 Caribbean countries in revising legislation on precursor control. Members of the judiciary from Central American States were provided with training in subregional workshops held in El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua in 2000. In the Dominican Republic, prosecutors, judges and members of the National Drug Control Directorate were trained under a national programme focusing on the investigation and prosecution of money-laundering offences. UNDCP also assisted the Government by providing expert advice during key trials of drug-trafficking and money-laundering cases.

90. Under the subregional forensic laboratory programmes for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, UNDCP provided equipment to analyse seized illicit drugs and their precursors. Fellowships, professional exchanges and workshops provided opportunities to train laboratory personnel.

G. Issues affecting operational activities

91. The development and implementation of the UNDCP project portfolio in support of efforts of Governments to counter the world drug problem was hampered by resource constraints and difficult political and/or security considerations, in some cases with significant economic impact. Those circumstances have understandably impeded project delivery and limited action at the national, regional and international levels. The implementation of the ban on poppy cultivation and the rapidly evolving situation in Afghanistan and its impact on the region required constant adjustments in strategies and operational approaches. In the particular case of Afghanistan, it was necessary to terminate all activities in the country in September 2001.

92. In some parts of the world, the drug issue did not benefit from the high degree of priority assigned to other social and health issues or economic development objectives. While that again could be understood in the light of the numerous problems faced by many countries, particularly in the developing world, it nevertheless made it more difficult to obtain the needed political support and counterpart resources from recipient Governments.

93. In some cases, resource limitations prevented the start up of projects that had been approved by the Programme and Project Committee of ODCCP. In addition, a number of ongoing projects are partially funded when starting. The uncertain situation of additional funding has, in some cases, hampered the implementation as originally planned. Funding restrictions have also affected the capacity of UNDCP at the field level, particularly in some regional offices, in fully implementing its mandated role in providing policy advice and advocacy in the development of drug control strategies and projects. Should the tight funding situation continue, the sustainability of initial investments in some projects would be at risk as well as, eventually, the credibility of the Programme.

94. The decline in the availability of general-purpose resources decreased the capacity of the Programme to respond to urgent needs and to address the problem of projects with only partial earmarked funding. The approval by the forty-fourth session of the Commission of guidelines for the use of general-purpose resources would help in that regard.

III. Thematic and other activities

A. Treaty adherence and follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

95. During 2001, Albania, the Central African Republic, Djibouti and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines became parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] and Belarus, Turkey and Ukraine, already parties to the 1961 Convention, became parties to the 1972 Protocol, thus becoming parties to the 1961 Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol. There were thus 168 parties to the 1961 Convention as amended and 176 Parties to the 1961 Convention in its unamended form. The Central African Republic, Djibouti and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines became parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[3] bringing the number of parties to that Convention to 170. Albania, the Central African Republic, Djibouti and Mauritius became parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4] bringing the number of parties to that Convention to 162 States and one regional economic integration organization (the European Community). Universal ratification of the three Conventions has almost been achieved.

96. Assisting Governments in becoming parties to the international drug control treaties and in implementing their provisions in their national legislation and practice remained essential to UNDCP. Assistance in drafting drug control legislation was given to key States, including Cambodia, Croatia, Myanmar and Viet Nam. The online legal library improved the dissemination of national legislation to Governments and the general public. It was being extended to both more recent legislation and older legislation that was still in force.

97. The updating of the UNDCP civil law and common law model laws continued. In compliance with General Assembly resolution 55/9 of 30 October 2000, legal assistance activities were commenced in cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference to begin harmonizing relevant laws, strategies and policies and promote judicial cooperation among States members of the Conference.

UNDCP provided decentralized support to countries in central Asia, Central and South America and southern and eastern Africa. Training was provided to countries implementing new laws, particularly judges and prosecutors in the Islamic Republic of Iran, southern and eastern Africa, and central Asia. Direct operational support was provided to prosecutors and judges in major drug-related cases through mentoring in Fiji and South Africa.

98. UNDCP assisted with the setting up of central authorities and in organizing regional meetings for central authorities, including countries along the Balkan route and in southern Africa, and expert working groups for strengthening international and regional judicial cooperation in line with the judicial cooperation provisions of the 1988 Convention. An informal expert working group on effective asset forfeiture was held in Vienna from 3 to 7 September 2001, and an expert working group on mutual legal assistance was held from 3 to 7 December 2001.

B. Support to the International Narcotics Control Board

99. As foreseen by the 1991 working arrangement between UNDCP and the International Narcotics Control Board, UNDCP provided the Board with support from a substantively independent secretariat operating within UNDCP and from other parts of UNDCP in order to monitor the international drug control system, in close cooperation with Governments. In accordance with the working arrangement, UNDCP provides legal advisory services and electronic support services to the secretariat of the Board. UNDCP further provides laboratory services to the secretariat of the Board, particularly profiling work of samples of potassium permanganate, a precursor used in illicit cocaine manufacture, and ephedrine. The activities and views of the Board are presented separately by it to the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the general public.

100. The UNDCP precursor control projects provided technical and financial assistance to national regulatory and law enforcement authorities, enabling them to strengthen the implementation of legislation to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals and coordinate related activities at the national and international levels. In particular, greater emphasis was given to law enforcement and operational issues, such as the detection of smuggling or diversion of precursor chemicals, conducting investigations and sharing the information resulting from investigations. The programmes in support of precursor control currently being developed or implemented by UNDCP in close cooperation with the Board, particularly in south-east, south-west and central Asia, have established mechanisms and procedures for the exchange of information that facilitate cooperation at the national and regional levels.

101. The secretariat of the Board provided information and technical advice on precursor control in general and on the control of acetic anhydride in particular to UNDCP to support its activities in the technical meeting of the Six plus Two group on Afghanistan. The substantive work of the Board was further supported by the field offices and the technical assistance programmes of UNDCP.

102. UNDCP, particularly its field offices, provided information to the Board in the preparation and release of its annual report for 2000, which assisted the Board in organizing press conferences and other promotional activities relating to its annual report. UNDCP further supported, administratively, the preparation of the three technical publications by the Board, dealing, respectively, with narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

C. Research and laboratory activities

103. The UNDCP programme on scientific and technical support aims to develop, set and provide scientific and procedural standards in support of international drug control. In 2001, UNDCP delivered technical assistance to further develop the capacity of drug testing laboratories in Mexico, Pakistan, and countries in Central America. Training for laboratory staff in the identification and analysis of drugs and precursors was organized at regional training centres in Africa, south-east Asia and Europe. Focal point laboratories, particularly in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Mexico, were supported in providing additional training activities.

104. A module prepared for the training of analytical chemists in the field of illicit drug manufacture and precursors was used for a training workshop on the identification of precursors, held in Tashkent in November 2001. UNDCP prepared "Guidelines for validation of analytical methods and calibration of equipment used for testing drugs in seized materials and biological specimens". The acquisition of reference samples of drugs and precursors continued in support of the activities of national drug testing laboratories under the UNDCP International Quality Assurance Programme. United Nations manuals on recommended methods for testing drugs, the *Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control*, its addendum and other scientific publications were made available worldwide. More than 2,000 copies of selected articles on drugs of abuse have also been provided to national drug testing laboratories worldwide. UNDCP also revised and updated two publications *Guidelines for Testing Drugs Under International Control in Hair, Sweat and Saliva*, and *Drug Characterization/Impurity Profiling: Background and Concepts*.

105. During 2001, some 150 laboratories participated in the two rounds of the International Collaborative Exercises of the International Quality Assurance Programme. New initiatives were taken to encourage poorly performing laboratories to introduce good management practices. In addition, in support of law enforcement measures, UNDCP continued to produce and distribute worldwide field test kits for the rapid detection of controlled drugs and precursors. Special action has been taken to provide reagents for the rapid detection of acetic anhydride.

106. UNDCP continued to develop methods for the characterization and impurity profiling of major drugs and their precursors. Analytical procedures for methamphetamine impurity profiling were further developed, and investigations into the feasibility of using impurity profiling to differentiate ephedrine samples continued in order to identify their sources for law enforcement purposes. Work was undertaken to characterize samples of potassium permanganate as part of "Operation Purple".

107. The publication *Guidelines for Yield Assessment of Opium Gum and Coca Leaf from Brief Field Visits* has been issued and used to further improve field procedures carried out as part of a limited opium yield survey conducted during the 2001 harvesting season in Afghanistan. Scientific advice and guidance have also been provided to ongoing surveys of illicit narcotic crops in south-east Asia and Afghanistan.

D. Money-laundering

108. UNDCP, through the ODCCP Global Programme against Money Laundering, was the focal point in the United Nations system for issues related to money-laundering and proceeds of crime and provided technical assistance to States in that field. It continued to work closely with organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, the Egmont Group, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force.

109. UNDCP assisted a number of countries with the development of anti-money-laundering legal frameworks, including by reviewing legislation in Andorra, Gibraltar, Haiti, Israel, Kosovo, Lebanon, Panama, the Philippines and the Russian Federation. Some of the assistance was delivered in conjunction with IMF. A needs assessment of Viet Nam was conducted in order to ascertain the measures required to counter money-laundering, and assistance was provided to Pakistan. A financial intelligence unit was established in Barbados in September 2001 with support from the Programme. UNDCP initiated a study to examine the feasibility of establishing a regional financial intelligence unit in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States in collaboration with the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force.

110. UNDCP provided technical assistance to islands in the Pacific region, in coordination with the Commonwealth Secretariat, IMF, the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering and the secretariat of the Pacific Islands Forum. The Programme provided technical input into activities in Africa in connection with measures to counter money-laundering, helping to create an improved information base on the subject and a better understanding of money-laundering trends within the region.

111. In cooperation with Interpol and the Government of Canada, an international seminar was organized in 2001 in Ottawa on undercover financial investigative techniques, and a workshop was co-sponsored with the

Egmont Group for financial intelligence unit officers in Vienna. In the Russian Federation, the Programme co-organized the International Conference on Illegal Economy and Money Laundering in Saint Petersburg from 5 to 6 June 2001.

112. In March 2001, the Global Programme published a study entitled *Russian Capitalism and Money-Laundering*. Other research included a study of Slovenia's anti-money-laundering system and a briefing on the European Union Money-Laundering Directive. It also upgraded the International Money Laundering Information Network, which includes more than 200 items of legislation.

E. Demand reduction

113. UNDCP provided support to Member States in implementing the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction by facilitating the sharing of best practices that were sensitive to regional and national cultural and developmental factors and by providing assistance for strategies and programmes. The Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse (GAP) aims to disseminate sound methodological practices and encourage the adoption of harmonized indicators, as well as support the establishment of national and regional drug information systems and expert technical networks.

114. A training package designed to help Member States meet their reporting obligations under the annual reports questionnaires in order to improve the quality and coverage of the global information base was prepared.

115. UNDCP completed two modules for a methodological tool kit on how to develop an integrated drug information system and on school surveys, which were tested in eastern Africa and the Caribbean, respectively. A third module was initiated on statistical techniques for estimating the size of drug-using populations. A second global epidemiology network meeting was convened in Vienna in December 2001 to assess existing data collection networks and to develop a framework for harmonizing indicators and procedures.

116. Capacity-building activities were undertaken with the assistance of three epidemiological advisers serving eastern and southern Africa, central and south-west Asia, and the Caribbean. Needs assessments to guide the establishment of national epidemiological networks took place in Comoros, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia and the Seychelles and have been initiated in Ethiopia, Rwanda and Uganda. Needs assessments and national assessment studies on drug abuse problems are being undertaken in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan with the support of the GAP epidemiology adviser. In Pakistan, a national assessment study was conducted, with the technical guidance and coordination of GAP, and a similar study is to start shortly in Turkey. In the Caribbean, the Caribbean Drug Information Network was launched in collaboration with the European Commission and with technical assistance from UNDCP and CICAD. In all regions, training in surveillance and research methods and other basic issues of drug abuse information collection and analysis was undertaken.

117. The Global Youth Network for the Prevention of Drug Abuse, initiated by UNDCP, now includes over 70 groups from more than 40 countries, which are linked through an Internet "listserv" on a daily basis and through a newsletter published quarterly. The network has been expanded through training of youth groups regionally in needs assessment and programme planning and by financially supporting a few of the trained groups through small grants. Training was undertaken in central and eastern Europe in July 2001 and in December 2001 for groups from south-east Asia and China. The network has also organized a series of meetings to develop publications on working in prevention with young people. The guide "Equal partners: organizing for youth by youth events", was published in 2001 on organizing youth-oriented meetings and conferences.

118. The Global Initiative on Primary Prevention of Drug Abuse mobilized local communities for the prevention of substance abuse among children and young people. Some 120 local partner organizations, mainly non-governmental, in Belarus, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia have been trained in how to conduct local situation assessments, community-based prevention activities based on the assessment and monitoring and evaluation. The lessons learned from the Global Youth Network and the Global Initiative contributed to a

review of evidence-based and emerging promising approaches in drug abuse prevention, the results of which will be published next year, together with a number of other publications on treatment and rehabilitation that were prepared.

119. Two best-practice documents contributed to the development of appropriate and effective HIV-prevention strategies at the field level. UNDCP contributed to a position paper of the United Nations system entitled "Preventing the transmission of HIV among drug abusers", which was adopted by the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination. In addition, a booklet entitled *Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS: Lessons Learned* on prevention among injecting drug abusers in central and eastern Europe and the central Asian States was published by UNDCP and UNAIDS. In preparation for the Special Session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS, held in June 2001, material was prepared for the "UN in Action" video on work with at-risk groups.

120. The capacity of UNDCP to further develop effective responses to the problem of HIV linked to drug abuse has been strengthened with the appointment of a jointly funded UNDCP/UNAIDS drug abuse and HIV/AIDS adviser. HIV-prevention activities are increasingly being mainstreamed into demand-reduction projects.

F. Suppression of illicit drug trafficking

121. UNDCP served as the substantive secretariat to the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in particular the thirty-sixth session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, held in Abu Dhabi; the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Panama; the Twenty-sixth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, held in Sydney, Australia; and the Eleventh Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, held in Nairobi. UNDCP organized working groups on specific law enforcement priorities to facilitate the linkage between the law enforcement priorities under consideration and the objectives of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. UNDCP prepared reports on regional drug trends for each meeting.

122. Technical law enforcement assistance was provided in central and eastern Europe, central Asia, southern and eastern Africa and south-east Asia to support government agencies engaged in countering trafficking and cross-border crime. In addition, UNDCP developed a law enforcement training programme based upon computerized instruction (CD-ROM), established a database to assist in the coordination of technical assistance and developed a strategy to support the inclusion of intelligence-led law enforcement into UNDCP programmes.

123. UNDCP analysed information on seizures, arrests, trafficking, illicit manufacture and diversion received from Member States and international organizations. A total of 94 annual reports questionnaires (part III) were received by 15 November 2001. In response to a request by the Commission at its forty-fourth session, UNDCP made the necessary changes with regard to the format and layout of the annual reports questionnaire (part III). UNDCP continues to regularly exchange data with ICPO-Interpol and the World Customs Organization in the context of the UNDCP/ICPO/World Customs Organization drug seizure data sharing project.

124. UNDCP global alternative development activities focused on the identification, analysis and development of best practices. A Regional Technical Group Meeting on Alternative Development was organized in Latin America for UNDCP field-level staff from Bolivia, Colombia and Peru to share knowledge, experiences and challenges resulting in recommendations for UNDCP alternative development programmes.

125. UNDCP provided advice and technical support to projects and programmes in Latin America, south-west and south-east Asia. Technical assistance focused on monitoring the progress made in areas such as gender mainstreaming, the role of community organizations and participation, monitoring and impact evaluation. A training course on participatory rural appraisal was conducted in Myanmar and follow-up training activities were given in the area of gender mainstreaming. A study was initiated on the marketing component of alternative development and the development of good practices. Finally, the revised document on *Alternative Development in the Andean Area: the UNDCP Experience* was published.

126. In response to the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-

type Stimulants and Their Precursors, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. UNDCP provided scientific support to drug control activities and the further development of a worldwide clearing-house system to disseminate accurate and timely information on various aspects of the ATS problem. In cooperation with WHO, UNDCP undertook research aimed at strengthening strategic responses to the health and social consequences of ATS use, with special reference to methylenedioxy-methamphetamine. UNDCP contributed to several aspects of ATS supply control, including: monitoring trends in the illicit manufacture and trafficking of ATS and precursors; extending drug characterization/impurity profiling activities to focus on methamphetamine, key precursors and other ATS; assisting countries affected by the manufacture, trafficking and/or abuse of synthetic drugs, including ATS, to embark on impurity profiling activities for those drugs and their precursors; and promoting the training of personnel involved in impurity profiling, including law enforcement officers, intelligence and regulatory personnel, laboratory managers and analysts.

G. Inter-agency cooperation and advocacy

127. UNDCP continued to collaborate with entities of the United Nations system, such as WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNESCO, ILO and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) on a number of initiatives, including: countering drug trafficking and money-laundering via postal systems in Africa, together with UPU; community-based drug and alcohol resource centres for prevention and employment rehabilitation, with ILO; and short-term assistance to sustain the ban on opium-poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, with FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP).

128. UNDCP continued to work closely with its other international law enforcement counterparts (Interpol, World Customs Organization) and other United Nations agencies (UPU), actively participating in their forums and engaging their active support in the implementation of UNDCP programmes.

129. As a co-sponsor of UNAIDS, UNDCP worked with the UNAIDS secretariat and the other co-sponsors (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank) in preventing and treating drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. In 2001, UNDCP received funds from the UNAIDS unified budget and workplan for such activities and, at the field level, has participated in interventions under the auspices of the UNAIDS theme groups using the UNAIDS Programme Acceleration Fund. HIV/AIDS-related activities were undertaken with partner agencies in Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam.

130. In 2001, in the context of activities of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), both the "ACC guidance note for United Nations system activities to counter the world drug problem" and "Preventing the transmission of HIV among drug abusers: a position paper of the United Nations System", developed by the ACC Subcommittee on Drug Control, were approved and subsequently circulated to all resident coordinators by the chairman of the United Nations Development Group. The ongoing review of the ACC machinery resulted in a decision that all existing subsidiary bodies should cease to exist by the end of 2001. A proposal for alternative coordinating mechanisms for drug and crime-related issues was submitted by UNDCP, as secretariat of the Subcommittee, to the High-Level Committee on Programmes, and it is anticipated that future action will be taken by time-bound thematic task forces.

131. UNDCP continued to interact with non-governmental organizations and to encourage networking among them in order to promote the sharing of experiences in drug demand reduction activities. A revised version of the *Directory of Non-governmental Organizations Working in Drug Demand Reduction* was issued in 2001, and the database on which the *Directory* was based was made available on the UNDCP web site.

132. UNDCP organized the fourth Transatlantic Inter-Parliamentarian Conference on Drug Control in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, in February 2001. Over 160 members of parliamentarian or congress and leading drug control officials from more than 25 countries and international organizations attended the conference, which was

jointly hosted by UNDCP, the Government of Bolivia and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission. Both parliamentarians and drug control leaders examined Bolivia's successful drug control policy, which included illicit coca crop eradication. Participants pledged to continue to cooperate with countries where illicit crops were being reduced and where resources were needed to sustain the results.

133. In the context of the "Sports against Drugs" theme for the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June 2001), UNDCP organized sports events involving children both in Austria and around the world in cooperation with local authorities and non-governmental organizations to draw attention to solutions to the drug problem. In the course of the event "Basketball without Borders", 50 boys, aged 12 to 14, from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Yugoslavia received training in Treviso, Italy, from professional basketball players. The event was jointly organized by UNDCP, the National Basketball Association, Benetton and the Fédération Internationale de Basketball and promoted positive messages about living a healthy, drug-free life.

134. The United Nations Vienna Civil Society Award, a joint initiative of the Government of Austria, the City of Vienna and the United Nations, honours individuals or organizations who have made outstanding contributions in promoting civil society, particularly in the areas of fighting drug abuse, crime and terrorism and thereby fostering justice and social progress. In 2001, the third Award was shared by three individuals and one organization, chosen from over 120 nominations.

135. The *World Drug Report 2000* was launched in January 2001. In addition, the newsletter "Update" continued to be published quarterly and distributed worldwide in three languages, the ODCCP web site was redesigned and individual web sites were created for all 22 field offices. More than 120,000 visits were recorded in each month. In conjunction with its "Sports against Drugs" campaign, UNDCP acted in partnership with international sports leagues and enlisted the services of professional athletes to act as ambassadors for the Programme. A series of anti-drug television commercials featuring those athletes was produced and aired free of charge in more than 25 countries to promote the anti-drug-abuse message.

IV. Administration and finance

A. Monitoring and evaluation

136. In 2001, 12 project evaluations were completed and no thematic evaluations were undertaken. In addition, programme evaluations in Brazil and south-east Asia were commenced, and an evaluation on Tajikistan was completed. However, preparatory activities for the programme evaluation in central Asia were postponed owing to security concerns. Summaries of completed evaluations were made available to Member States electronically on the ODCCP secure web site for Permanent Missions.

137. The introduction of the results-based approach for all UNDCP programmes provides a framework for managing and monitoring at the programme level.[5] With the approval in 2001 of the Support Budget for 2002-2003, planning and evaluation functions were strengthened with the creation of the Planning and Evaluation Unit to coordinate planning in ODCCP, ensuring complementarity, particularly between UNDCP and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, and strengthening results-based planning.

B. Financial status

138. As was shown in the proposed budget for the Fund of UNDCP for the biennium 2002-2003 (E/CN.7/2001/14), the previously high Fund balances were substantially reduced by the end of 2001. The general-purpose balance as at 1 January 2002 is estimated at $8.3 million. The total estimated income for the biennium 2000-2001 is $131.2 million, including $33.0 million general-purpose income. The total estimated expenditure is $117.4 million for programmes, $28.6 million for programme support and $8.9 million for management and administration.

139. The Commission, during its reconvened forty-fourth session, approved the guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds. Those guidelines established priorities for the use of general-purpose funds to the support budget as well as core, ongoing and new programme areas, and will provide for efficient cash flow and project implementation, as well as allow for efficient monitoring by the Commission through its intersessional meetings.

140. The Programme and Financial Information system (ProFi) covered financial management (phase 1), including budgets, funding, expenditure recording, accounts and reporting; data are to Member States through the web site for Permanent Missions. The total acquisition and development costs related to the first phase amounted to $1.7 million. Maintenance costs were budgeted at $90,000 for 2000-2001. The programme and project management component (phase 2) is at the preparatory planning stage, and funding for its implementation has not yet been received.

C. Resource mobilization

141. Income from voluntary contributions to the Fund of UNDCP was expected to be $131.2 million for 2000-2001, which was 7.5 per cent less than the income received for 1998-1999. Income estimates for 2002-2003 total $136.3 million and represent an increase of $5.129 million, or 3.9 per cent over 2000-2001. The increase will mostly be the result of additional cost-sharing funds. UNDCP continued its efforts to broaden the donor base of the Fund of UNDCP and to mobilize an increasing number of Member States to contribute to the Fund in line with Commission resolution 10 (XXXIX).

142. UNDCP continued to encourage countries receiving assistance to assume an increasing share of the financial burden in national drug control activities. As a result, there has been a significant increase of cost sharing in support of drug control programmes in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Peru, the Governments of which made cost-sharing contributions totalling $26,165,000 in 2000-2001, more than double the amount of such funds received in 1998-1999. During 2002-2003, cost-sharing income is expected to reach $30 million. A major proportion of the funds provided under cost-sharing arrangements are drawn from loans made to the relevant Governments by international financial institutions, notably the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Cooperation between UNDCP and UNAIDS has led to a significant increase in funding in 2001 for activities in the area of HIV/AIDS and drug control. This is expected to increase further during 2002-2003.

143. UNDCP continued to seek new sources of income from the private sector, foundations such as the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, and non-governmental organizations. The Drug Abuse Prevention Centre, a Japanese non-governmental organization, remained the largest non-governmental contributor, having provided $622,200 in 2000-2001.

144. UNDCP reviewed its fund-raising strategy in the context of targeting, inter alia, foundations, the private sector through partnership building and various special funds. Fund-raising priorities are specifically aimed at securing growth in contributions from traditional government sources and growth in general-purpose contributions, broadening the base of government funding, intensifying current cost-sharing arrangements and promoting that mechanism in other regions of the world, and identifying private-sector and other United Nations agency funding. Focus will also be placed on contributions from confiscated assets. Field offices will be active in promoting fund-raising activities at the local level.

Notes

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.11.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[4] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[5] A comprehensive summary of all UNDCP programmes is contained in document E/CN.7/2001/14/Add.1.